

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24TH, 1892.

NUMBER 21

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
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**A. TRIANO**, Pastor.

HAPIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'En, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

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**Dr. C. Feilshagen**, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons from 2 to 4. Praça General Osório No. 69. Res. Rua Marques de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.

**Dr. Oliveira Aguiar**, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145, hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24th, 1892.

THE congressional record, or lack of  
record, during the past three weeks, is not  
only a discredit to the men who claim to  
represent the Brazilian people, but it is  
ominous of coming disaster. In the first  
place it took nine days to get a sufficient  
number of deputies together to form a  
quorum so that Congress could be formally  
opened; and during the succeeding twelve  
days there have been momentary quorums in  
the Chamber only three times, so that it has  
been impossible up to the present moment to  
complete its organization. It is a shame  
for the country and a discredit to its repre-  
sentatives that such a record has been made.  
As every reflecting man must admit, Brazil  
is in urgent need of an almost entirely new  
body of legislation to suit the new form of  
government which has been adopted. These  
urgently necessary laws can not be framed  
without study and discussion, and that is  
just the work these legislators are employed  
to do. The country is suffering for legisla-  
tion in many directions, and the people are  
enduring burdens and losses which must  
soon lead to serious consequences if some-  
thing is not done for their relief. One of

two results will surely happen if this state of things continues; either the people will revolt and demand a stronger form of government, or the country will drift into a state of hopeless anarchy. The deputies will of course consult their own pleasure; they can continue to loaf on the Ovidor, talk politics in the cafés and ogle the demi-monde at the theatres, or they may turn their attention to the work which they are paid to do. From the two consequences we mention, however, there is no escape.

We desire to call the special attention of our local readers to the announcement in another column regarding the needs of the British Subscription Library. We feel certain that there is not a member of our colony who would not feel the deepest regret were the Library compelled to close its doors or restrict its advantages. It is an old and useful institution, the only one in fact which our English colony has been able to sustain. It has had its ups and downs, its seasons of prosperity and adversity, but when an emergency came the means have always been found to keep it going. We trust that this will again occur and that the Library will be placed beyond every one of the alternatives offered which threaten to diminish its usefulness.

We must confess that we can not understand the position assumed by the government in regard to the recent proposals of the São Paulo railway. As the case now stands, it is not merely a question between the government and the railway, nor merely that of the advisability of granting a few years more to that company's privilege; it is a question of saving the port of Santos, of decreasing the costs of transportation for the industries and people of São Paulo, and of guarding against the recurrence of the terrible fever experiences of the past year in Santos. We had been led to believe that the government really desired to do something for the port of Santos, but we appear to have been mistaken. A movement is already on foot among ship-owners to boycott that port, and not only are freights high but it is difficult to get ships to go there. Should this state of affairs continue, Santos must suffer as a port and the whole state of São Paulo will be compelled to bear a large share of the loss and discredit. The improvement suggested will help to improve the port, for it will enable the railway to carry away the merchandise as fast as it is delivered, thus preventing blocks, delays and damage to merchandise. If to this improvement the government can add a half-dozen piers for discharging vessels, with custom house facilities for quick dispatch, the problem so far as handling freight is concerned will be solved. The refusal of the government to authorize the railway company to lay a double track is, for these reasons, utterly unintelligible. The extension of time asked, within which the state can not expropriate the road, implies no burden nor loss of rights of the treasury. Expropriation means that the state must pay for the road when it is taken over, and it is wise statesmanship to see that everything is in good order, including the port, when that event occurs. As the company can not raise the money for the required improvements without the extension asked, and as the benefits will accrue to the state as well as to the company, we can not see why the minister withholds his consent.

The loss of the *Solimões*, with every man of her crew but five, on the Uruguayan coast, is a disaster which will not only be felt all over Brazil, but it will arouse profound sympathy in every part of the world. There is something in such a catastrophe which touches the chords of sympathy as nothing else can do. The *Solimões* might have gone down in battle with every man on board and never have aroused a half of the distress and grief which this unexpected wreck on a stormy, inhospitable coast has done. In battle such a loss would have been swallowed up in the larger aggregate of sacrifice, and the grief felt for the dead would have had its solace in the imperishable glory which crowns those who fall in defence of home and country. In this terrible disaster, however, there is almost nothing to mitigate the pain of those whose loved ones have been so suddenly and mysteriously taken from them. If there has been a mistake, or neglect of duty, no evidence of it remains and no one will care to search for it. The loss of the *Solimões*

is a lesson without words as well as a disaster without record. One thing, however, must be said, and that is that the sacrifice here made should never be repeated. The Brazilian people should see to it that their ships and sailors are tried and tested for every emergency and that every inch of this coast is as familiar to them as the shore line of Rio de Janeiro. Other people have also paid these terrible prices for experience and progress, and Brazil would have been fortunate indeed could she have escaped them. To be a great maritime power she must take all the risks and pay all these heavy costs of blood and treasure. Although one can not provide against a disaster like this, Brazil should do all that human foresight can suggest, to make a repetition impossible.

#### PROSPECTS OF ARGENTINA.

A report has lately been made to his government by the United States consul at Buenos Aires, the Hon. E. L. Baker, dealing at great length with the commercial condition of the Argentine republic. The consul regrets that the failure of Messrs. Baring was not allowed to take its course, and declares that no good has come, or probably will come, of the arrangement that was then come to. After giving a history of the crisis, he says that the general depression continues, with almost universal distrust of the government, and only dim prospects of improvement. Too much, he thinks, was expected of the government; but he notices, as a strange fact, that after the exposure of so fearful an amount of official swindling and robbery, the first step has been taken to punish the guilty parties. The consul gives a table showing that the imports of the republic, which rose from £9,107,176 in 1880 to £25,684,422 in 1888, and £34,913,970 in 1889 (allowing \$5 to the pound), fell in 1890 to £28,448,162, while the exports, which reached £18,029,071 in 1889, rose further to £20,463,798 in 1890. A decrease is visible in every kind of imports except cattle, tobacco, materials for railways, etc. (which increased from £4,834,749 in 1889 to £7,254,700 in 1890), and ships' stores. The improvement in exports was more than accounted for by the increase in agricultural products from two to five millions sterling, the cattle and sheep industries showing a fall from £13,832,547 to £12,261,319. What the nation is now counting on, as before, to pull it out of its troubles, is a good wool and wheat season; but these, the consul says, can never save the situation so long as the imports of champagne, French millinery, and the ten thousand articles of useless luxury continue to be so greatly in excess of the exports. The returns for the first nine months of 1891, just issued, the consul thinks decidedly reassuring, the imports being only £11,309,839 (including £280,000 of gold), against £23,180,789 in the corresponding period of 1890, exports having only fallen from £18,097,728 to £16,025,228. In spite of the remittances of gold and its decrease in price, it is feared that gold will rebound to a still higher figure at the end of summer. The merchants, while they still have to sell for paper, are trying to reduce their accounts to a gold basis. Many mark their goods at gold figures and sell for paper according to the rate of the day; but this does not suffice to place business in a normal condition. The wonder is that so few of the importers have succumbed to the financial exigencies of the government. At present the only paying role is that of the public advertiser. Thousands have been sold out of house and home, and the papers are full of advertisements of estancias, palatial residences, and gorgeous furniture for sale in order to meet unpaid notes. The prices obtained illustrate the depth of the crisis. This leads the consul to remark that at the time he wrote capitalists had good opportunities for buying up city buildings in Buenos Aires and estancia lands in the country. Large amounts of British and continental capital were already being sent out for this purpose. The consul cautions his countrymen, however, from emigrating to the Argentine with a view to speculating on the ground that the trade possibilities which would result from this hulking New York and Buenos Aires together can hardly be estimated. — *Glasgow Herald*.

#### THE HOSPITAL.

The Treasurer's receipts since the last acknowledgment in these columns have been as follows:

British Bank of S. America, Ltd.	5,000,000
Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd.	5,000,000
John Bradshaw & Co.	2,000,000
William Trout (second sub.)	1,000,000
Newlands Brothers	1,000,000
George Holden	1,000,000
Andrew Steele	1,000,000
James Benson Kennedy	1,000,000
G. W. Nicolls	500,000
C. J. Gemmell	500,000
Mrs. Ford	250,000
Stanley Youle	100,000
W. F. Leeson	100,000
Mrs. Miers, various articles and cash (proceeds of sales)	85,000
A. M.	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,555,000</b>

Amount last acknowledged, 108,440,000

The Directors of The London & Brazilian Bank Limited have placed at the disposal of the Trustees a further sum of Rs. 35,000,000 when required for extensions of accommodation, etc.

#### BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The Committee regret that they are compelled to call the serious attention of subscribers to the present financial position of the Library and Reading Room.

Owing to the fall in exchange, the Treasurer is no longer able, as formerly, with the present income of the Society, to meet the accounts in London for periodicals, magazines, newspapers, etc., and at the same time maintain the Library and Reading Room.

The present annual income of the Society is calculated at about 3,600*l.*, while its expenditure at present exchange is about 4,600*l.*

Three alternatives are open to the Committee:

- (1) To close the Library and Reading Room altogether, and hand over the property to the shareholders, which they feel could be little short of a mistake;
- (2) To cancel their present orders in London either entirely or so largely as would seriously diminish the interest in the Reading Room and cause the withdrawal of a large number of subscribers; or
- (3) To appeal to members of the Institution voluntarily to increase their subscriptions.

The Committee are unanimous in recommending the latter course. They have themselves raised their individual subscriptions to 50*l.*, and they trust that other subscribers will in like spirit assist in maintaining so useful and old-established an Institution.

From the *N. Y. Commercial Bulletin*, April 5.

#### FREE SHIPS.

The question of free ships has again been brought to the attention of Congress by the report of Mr. Philbin, of Illinois, on a bill for the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry. The recent special report of the postmaster-general to Congress, on the workings of the subsidy law, in response to a resolution of the House, shows that the subsidy law has not produced the results claimed by its advocates. This report shows that only five contracts have as yet been made. Three of these are with the Pacific Mail, embracing the service from New York to Colon and from San Francisco to Panama and Hong Kong respectively; one for the service between New York and Lagayra, and one for that between Galveston and Lagayra. All none of these services has as yet been certified by the contractors.

Though the postmaster-general has repeatedly called for bids for the other services provided for in the subsidy act, no satisfactory bids have been received. The showing therefore is far from satisfactory.

The payment of subsidies can never put our merchant marine on a substantial footing. In every case in which they have been tried they have ended in failure. In 1858 we saw the Collins line go down under a subsidy when conditions were more favorable than they are now. The payment of a subsidy of \$500,000 per year to the Pacific Mail, in accordance with the laws of 1865 and 1872, also ended in failure. Our own experience has been confirmed by that of France. Under the operation of the subsidy Act of 1881 the number of French ships to appreciable increase commensurate with the bounties offered.

The question of a sound merchant marine is a question of freedom, not one of gratuitous bounties from the Treasury under restrictive navigation laws. Unless our antiquated navigation laws (enacted in 1793) the cost of building ships and operating them under the American flag is greater than similar costs under the flags of European nations. Hence lies the whole difficulty. Just as long as these laws remain upon our statute books, the American carrying trade will be conducted under foreign flags, whether the vessels engaged are owned here or abroad.

Senator Sherman of Ohio touched the key-note of the whole matter in 1872 in a speech advocating free ships by saying: "Why not admit them duty free, raise the American flag upon them, put American officers upon their decks, and have American lines instead of British lines? Why, sir, if that bill should pass, authorizing foreign ships when owned by American citizens to be used for the present, for three years under the American flag, one-half of the lines between New York and England would be American lines in sixty days."

#### LOSS OF THE "SOLIMÕES."

The people of this city were most painfully surprised on Sunday morning last by the publication of Buenos Aires telegrams announcing the loss of the monitor *Solimões* on the Uruguayan coast, with every man on board but five. The scene of the disaster was a partially submerged point of land near Castillos, known as Cape Polonia, and occurred on the night of the 20th about 9 o'clock, although some of the first telegrams led to confusion as to the date. The place, although only 60 miles from Montevideo, is isolated and out of direct communication with that city, which was the cause of the delay in making the disaster known.

According to subsequent information and the statements of the five survivors, which are still somewhat conflicting, the night was misty and the vessel ran in too near the shore, which at this point is particularly dangerous. In passing between a couple of small islands she struck upon a rock and tore a hole in her bottom. The survivors state that they were then sent ashore for assistance, but before reaching land they had been had burst. Another account is that the five men escaped from the sinking vessel. All the rest of the officers and crew went down with the vessel, which sank immediately after the explosion.

The vessel was sent to the scene as soon as the disaster was known, and the report that the *Solimões* sank in deep water and nothing can be seen of her. There was no wreckage whatever in the vicinity.

The *Solimões* was built in France in 1874-5, and was largely reconstructed about three years ago. Her cost, including recent works, was about \$8,000,000. She was commanded by Captain Fernando de Castro, and had 150 officers and men on board, only five of whom escaped. She had been selected as flagship of the squadron to operate against the Mato Grosso insurgents, and was on her way thither, one Montevideo, when the disaster occurred.

#### LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

MAY 14. — The Senate organized, electing president, *pro tempore*, Senator Prudente de Moraes by 39 votes out of 52. In the Chamber of Deputies there was no quorum.

MAY 16. — Senator Amaro Cavalcanti offered a resolution, signed by himself and 12 other senators, for asking the imprisoned and banished senators to resume their seats, a copy of this resolution to be sent to the Vice-President of the republic, who would be required to lay before the Senate proofs of the necessity of the exceptional measures which he adopted between the 10th and 12th of last month. Senator Campos Salles opposed the proposed resolution, which he considers premature, and defended the action of the government. He trusts the Senate should await the action of the Chamber of Deputies. He consequently moved on the 16th the matter to the competent committee. The Chamber of Deputies is still without a quorum.

MAY 17. — Senator Elyen Martins proposed the motion of Senator Campos Salles to refer to a committee the resolution offered by Senator Amaro Cavalcanti and others in relation to the imprisoned and banished senators. The motion was defended by his author, who was answered by Senator Thales de Azevedo. If the President, said this speaker, is permitted, under the cover of martial law, which he can declare only in the absence of Congress, to destroy a hostile majority by eliminating its members, then Congress, to whom the faculty of declaring martial law normally belongs, may in the same way seize upon absolute power by eliminating the President. After a speech from Senator Amaro Cavalcanti, who, in defending the resolution he had offered, argued that the faculty of suspending guarantees belongs to Congress, and only in its absence to the President; that the simple fact of the meeting of Congress restores to this body the faculty temporarily exercised in its absence by the executive, and with sole jurisdiction over the facts connected therewith; and that he considered it his duty to ask the house to which he belongs, to recall its absent members, and to demand the proofs of their guilt. The motion of Senator Campos Salles was carried by a vote of 20 to 13, and the resolution was referred to the committee on the constitution. The Chamber of Deputies was still without a quorum.

MAY 18. — *Senado*. — A bill was introduced for separating the department of justice from that of the interior, to which it was ruled by law No. 23, of Oct. 30, 1891. *Chamber of Deputies*. — The vote for president of this Chamber passed as follows: Bernardino de Campos, 65; Gonçalves Chaves, 45; Aristides Lodoi, 13; Augusto Freitas, 4. It was then found that a quorum no longer existed and the session was suspended.

MAY 19. — *Senado*. — Senator Amaro Cavalcanti, in a motion signed by himself and 11 other senators, proposed that the Senate should send a message to the President of the republic, asking him for his reasons, together with proofs of such facts as he may allege, for adopting the measures contained in decrees of April 10th and 12th. Senator Campos Salles recommended the motion, and announced the opposition senators that what the enemies of the President failed to obtain by seditious movements, they could not now accomplish by legislative motions. The President of the republic, he said, is responsible for his acts. If Congress thinks that he has not done his duty, let it impeach him. The President, in his message, has already given an account of his acts. Senator Amaro Cavalcanti: "I ask the honorable senator whether he is prepared to vote on the question in view of the statements there made, entirely unsupported by proof." Senator Campos Salles: "But that is exactly the situation of the Senate, which cannot judge the President until it has seen the documents." Senator Amaro Cavalcanti: "Must we wait for these documents forever?" Senator Campos Salles: "When do you wish them to be presented?" Senator Amaro Cavalcanti: "At once; the President should have presented them as soon as Congress met." The motion, being put to the vote, was rejected by a vote of 19 to 11. *Chamber of Deputies*. — This house was unable to transact business for want of a quorum.

MAY 21. — *Senado*. — Senator Theodoro Souto introduced a bill, signed by himself and 13 other senators, granting amnesty to the political prisoners. The preamble to the bill sets forth that in this time the government has not observed the extradition contained in Art. 80, § 3, of the constitution, so that there is no proof of the guilt of the prisoners, and that, moreover, even if their guilt were proved, humanity and public welfare would call for amnesty. On motion of Senator Amaro Cavalcanti the Senate decided that the bill should enter at once into discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*. — The sitting of the Chamber was consumed in the election of members of the committees, which was not concluded.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Buenos Aires advises me in evident that another revolution is in progress in Bolivia. The revolutionists are marching on the capital.

Epidemic diphtheria seems to be rapidly spreading in Argentina. It began in Mendoza, then broke out in San Luis, and next in San Juan.

The gambut *Intervento*, belonging to the Mato Grosso revolutionists, entered the port of Asunción on the 19th and surrendered to the gambut *Tupacari*.

The state of siege is still maintained in Buenos Aires, although no apparent reason is given for it. It could seem that the Argentine executive is afraid of his own shadow.

The new Argentine cruiser, purchased of Messrs. Wm. Armstrong & Co., cost the tiny little sum of £295,000. For a bankrupt country, this is a pretty ambitious transaction.

A "college of accountants" has been established in Buenos Aires. The public record of financial events in that city during recent years had led us to believe that no such thing as an accountant existed there.

—It is reported that mineral coal has been discovered about two and a half leagues south of the city of Mendoza.

—The British hospital at Buenos Aires is raising money for much needed extensions by means of a lottery. Up to March 20th £500 in cash had been subscribed in England and the United States for the same.

—An *estanciero* of Pergamino, Argentina, (Baron von Pollnitz), has made a contract with the East Indian government for 600 horses for the Indian police. The horses must stand over 15 hands and must be *mustangs*. A Dutch steamer has been chartered for transporting the horses to India.

—A collegiate institution has been organized by the professors who resigned from the faculty of the national college at Buenos Aires after it had been closed by the government. This is a school for the education of the people than anything the state can create.

—It is said that the national government has purchased from Messrs. W. Armstrong & Co., a large cruiser which was built in England shortly after the construction of the cruiser *25 de Mayo*. The vessel is far superior to the *25 de Mayo* and swifter. The price is said to be £300,000.

—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The official notice, for civil effects, of the intended marriage of the Minister of Government has been published. Sr. Baza is 42 and describes himself modestly as "public official," whilst his bride, Maria Schiaffino, is 22 and figures as proprietress. They are both Orientals.

—Montevideo Times, May 11th.

—According to Buenos Aires telegrams the people of Paraguay are taking steps to unite with Argentina. It would probably be better for Paraguay, but it would lead to trouble with Brazil. If Paraguay, Uruguay, Rio Grande, Entre Rios, Corrientes and the Misiones could be united into a single government it would be the best thing that could happen on this coast.

—According to the *R. A. Standard* some influential British residents in Buenos Aires have held a meeting to consider the starting of such another English paper in opposition to the threatened "unofficial" organ of the Baring financial group. We are sure there is not room even in Buenos Aires for four English dailies, even if two or three of them are subsidized "organs."—Montevideo Times.

—Another English daily is announced for Buenos Aires, which it is said will under the editorial direction of the *Times* correspondent, whose imagination has so illuminated the columns of the great London newspaper in regard to Chili and Argentina. The *Standard* dubs its new contemporary "The Unlabeled," intimating that it is to be published in the interests of the Baring syndicate to enable it to unload its surplus of Argentine securities. The prospect is good for a lively season of English journalistic compliments in Buenos Aires.

—Another shocking murder in camp. An Italian named José Gerone, a respectable resident of Minas, having left that town to visit a friend in camp, was found in the outskirts a few days afterwards with a bullet wound in his heart and three terrific gashes in the body. The supposed criminal, a hand named Zipirita, has been caught and is being placed on trial. There was also a minor murder in Fray Benos last week, whilst minor crimes and less sensational murders are recorded almost daily. As a rule the authorities seem unable (or unwilling) to catch the criminals or to punish them adequately when they do.—Montevideo Times, May 13th.

—There certainly seems to be a movement towards much need reform in the police service in camp. Once more we are pleased to be able to record that two commissaries have been dismissed, and the public prosecutor instructed to proceed against them; their proven offence being the sheltering of criminals, and the exercise of brutal violence towards neighbours who incur their displeasure. The culprits on this occasion are the first and second commissaries of Vigüez, in the department of Canelones. The case in charge of the case in charge of the case, both of them were military officers, the one a sergeant-major, the other a sergeant.—Montevideo Times.

—In Uruguay the foreign adult population not only outnumbered the native, but the greater part of the wealth of the country belongs to foreigners. The foreign element largely preponderates in commerce and industry. All the existing railways were built and are owned and managed by foreigners, and the gas and water works of the country are owned by foreign companies. In the matter of landed property, where the native element might be expected to predominate, the statistical returns show the number of proprietors and the assessed value of their lands to be as follows:

	native	foreign
No. of proprietors ..	22,774	23,018
Assessed value .....	\$119,244,432	\$137,228,067

—Professor Fitz-Simon, the Argentine inspector-general of education, makes some admirable remarks in the report which we quote in another column. Especially does he hit the right nail on the head when he says there are too many doctors. That is equally the vice of university education on this side of the River Plate. The parents of a certain class of society think it necessary to complete the education of their boys themselves is to pass the degree which enables them to wear the title of Doctor—as mentioned by us yesterday. Consequently we are overwhelmed with doctors, and the plague threatens to increase. At the present moment there are about 200 doctors in this little nominally established State. The directory. How many more wear the title without pretending to practice we cannot say. According to this, we might be the most litigious people on the face of the earth. And, as Professor Fitz-Simon observes, the results of this costly education are negative. We might even go further and say that they are positively mischievous, and that the direct into a completely useless channel some of the best of our intelligence and energy. It is a sad waste of good material.—Montevideo Times, May 12th.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The state legislature of Piahy is convened for the first proximo.

—In Maranhão the congressional elections have been postponed to Sept. 18th.

—Congressional elections were held in Rio Grande do Norte on the 22nd.

—In the election of president of the state of S. Paulo, 113 blank votes were cast at Jacarehy.

—In Espírito Santo the opposition has declared that it will not take part in the election to be held on the 30th.

—Two persons attacked by yellow fever were landed at Pará from the American steamer *Financé*, and subsequently died.

—A defalcation of \$3,000 has been discovered in the Pernambuco treasury. The acting treasurer and the *fideli* have been arrested.

—In Iguaçu, according to a telegram of the 20th from S. Paulo, the police has prohibited the delivery of the journal *Município de Iguaçu*.

—D. Caetano Duarte, grandmother of Minister Serredello, died recently on the River Madeira, where she resided. She was 80 years old.

—A telegram of the 19th from S. Paulo says that an Italian merchant has absconded from that city, leaving debts to the amount of 40,000\$.

—The municipal council of S. José de Aléu Parahyba has followed the lead of Ouro Preto and has placed a portrait of D. Pedro II. in its audience room.

—The town of Pindamonhangaba, São Paulo, has asked the state government for 30,000\$ for the construction of a market. But—why should the state do this?

—The *Albatroz*, with Admiral Wandenkolk and two other political prisoners on board, reached Mênas on the 13th inst. The prisoners left on the 30 day for Tabatinga.

—A Rio Grande telegram of the 22nd says that three inmates of the prison there took advantage of the cold and storm to escape. One had been convicted of murder and two of robbery.

—The political prisoners banished to Tabatinga have reached that place. Those banished to S. Joaquim are at a place called Moura, awaiting a launch that is to be sent from Manaus.

—The new constitution of Sergipe was formally promulgated on the 18th. The constituent assembly then elected Dr. José Calazans, president, and Col. Antonio de Siqueira Motta, vice-president.

—The *Diário de Notícias* of Pará is claiming credit for Juho Cesar for the solution of the problem of aerial navigation. "Would it not be well for the *Diário* to wait until the solution is beyond the experimental stage?"

—In the first half-year of 1891, the Companhia das Agências Gráficas Pará furnished 112,200 pounds of paper to 3,020 customers, against 101,000, 000 furnished to 2,584 customers in the corresponding period of 1890.

—News from Govaz, via Pará, report a serious conflict between members of local parties at Boa Vista. Several persons have been killed in the conflicts, and it was expected that still more lamentable consequences would result.

—Adulterated rubber is the latest discovery. Some of the Amazon rubber gatherers have discovered a process of mixing dry *formica* (mandioca flour) with the milk of the rubber tree, after which it is smoked and dried by the usual process.

—Dr. Henrique Duarte da Fonseca, of Pantano, wishes to have it known that he had been president of the municipal council of S. José de Aléu Parahyba he would have voted against the proposal to place a portrait of D. Pedro II. in the *salão de honra*. And he is so anxious to be on record that he has telegraphed his hypothetical case to the *Jornal do Commercio*.

—The *Gazeta* of Alagôas, telegraphed here on the 18th that the governor of that state, Dr. Gabino Bezouro, had been interfering openly in the elections. Of course he did! That's the way Dr. Gabino, and every other politician in Brazil, has been brought up, and it's just the way the editor of the *Gazeta* will act when he gets to be governor. A perfectly free and fair election under existing conditions would be little short of miraculous.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—On the 22nd *O Tempo* says Sr. Maylasky had requested the presidency of the Viação Férrea Sapucahy railway, and that Sr. Luiz Betim Paes Leme, formerly director of the post office, would take the chair thus left vacant.

—The first day (the 10th) of the new schedule for suburban trains seems to have been full of inexplicable confusion. Some of the trains were a half hour late, and no one seemed to know just what to do. Regarding the number of trains seems to be a very confusing business.

—It is stated that 38 kilometers of the Urubamba railway is ready for laying the rails, but that this work cannot be done, because the Central railway is unable to furnish transportation for the rails, for which it was asked a year ago. The government doesn't want any improvements at Santos, apparently.

—After a delay of over six weeks, the minister of agriculture has replied "indecisamente," without a word of explanation—to the offer of the S. Paulo Railway Co. to duplicate its line in any way desired by the government, on condition that the period within which the line can be expropriated shall be extended. This extension will be necessary to enable the company to raise money for the work. Why the minister refuses the offer is a mystery, as the duplication of the S. Paulo line is a necessity.

—The government has refused to grant permission to the Sorocabana railway company to build a wharf at Santos, between Paqueta and Outelinhos and below the latter point.

—As it now requires more "express cars" for the present *commodata* business of the Central railway, and as it requires five or six days for such *commodata* to get through to São Paulo, where is the advantage over the old freight arrangement except in higher rates for the railway? As the case now stands, the *commodata* traffic on the Central railway is a shameless extortion.

—The reported revolution in Venezuela, and seizure of one of the English railway lines, must make those interested in such securities a little nervous. There are about three millions and three-quarters of capital invested in the English lines out there—the Quebrada, Puerto Cabello and Valencia, South-Western of Venezuela, Venezuela Central, and La Guaira and Caracas. Of these lines the two first alone have been working for any considerable time, and the third for three years; the fourth is leased to the first for 45 per cent. of the gross receipts; while the last, even in its attenuated condition after handing over the right to construct a portion of its line to a German company, is not yet completed. Venezuela, like some of its larger neighbors in South America, has got sadly in arrears with its payments on account of guarantees, owing as it does rather more than £100,000. It also proposes to affect a reduction in the amount originally guaranteed from 7 to 5 per cent.—*Money*, April 23.

—A friend who is accustomed to make daily use of the suburban trains of the Central railway, writes as follows in regard to recent changes:—"The Central railway on the 10th inst. started a reduction in the number of trains, which, presumably, was done so that more locomotives might be available for the goods traffic. The 41 suburban trains which were run each way every day before the above-mentioned date were not at all too much for the requirements of the passengers, who certainly in the morning between 7.30 and 9, and in the afternoon between 3 and 6, were much 'squashed,' the platforms nearly always being full of people standing. But in spite of all this, we presume that they know their own business best, and that the reduction to 29 will give more profit. What it now comes to is that instead of seeing out in the suburbs, the people will simply be compelled to live in town, to be killed by the yellow fever, small-pox, or some other ghastly disease. It is to be sincerely hoped that the government will soon see the sense of inducing people to live in the suburbs, and will again, when the rolling stock is more efficient, favor the population of those quarters with more trains even than formerly."

## COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee of Nicaragua is greatly improving in quality. It is far superior to Brazilian coffee. In the department of Matagalpa, there are 2,000,000 acres which will soon annually produce ten million pounds of superior coffee.—*American Agriculturist*.

—An employee of the East India Company in 1607, Mr. William Keeling, is believed to be the first among English navigators to mention coffee. He first met with it in the island of *Socotora*, and thus describes it: "The people here for entertainment a thing called *Coffy*, which is a black, bitter drinck they make from a berry brought from *Mocca*; the drinck is very hot, and it is reckoned good for the head and stomach."

—Since the enforcement of the retaliatory clause of the new tariff, a question agitating coffee circles has been whether coffee shipped from Venezuela prior to March 15th *via* Europe destined for the United States will be admitted free. The department at Washington has had the matter presented to it, and while no definite reply has been received it is nevertheless the opinion of the customs officers that coffee so shipped will be admitted free.—*Commercial Bulletin*, April 2.

—A circular issued recently by four of the largest coffee brokers in Europe estimates the production of coffee in 1891-92 at 11,342,000 bags, against 9,297,000 bags in 1890-91; 8,658,200 in 1889-90; and 5,998,200 in 1888-89. Messrs. W. Schiffer & Co., however, consider the estimate for 1891-92 too high, their estimate being 10,800,000. This important house gives the following approximate estimate on the present consumption of coffee as determined by custom-house returns:

	Centes
For Germany .....	2,599,750
France .....	1,402,000
Austria-Hungary .....	706,740
England .....	261,100
Belgium .....	510,480
Switzerland .....	163,100
Further United States of America .....	4,661,000
Canada and Pacific (at least) the result of former investigation .....	381,740
Cape, Lapland, Australia, (at least) .....	400,000
India .....	550,000
Sweden and Norway (consumption 1890, 15,124,541 kilos) .....	302,490
Denmark (consumption, 1891, 5,700,000 kilos) .....	114,000
Russia and Poland (former estimate) .....	300,000
Italy (custom house figures 1891, 12,814,700 kilos) .....	276,294
Spain (former estimate) .....	140,000
Portugal (former estimate) .....	37,000
Turkey, Levant and Balkan States .....	400,000
Northwest of Africa .....	150,000
Total .....	13,265,544

Or 11,054,620 bags, against the production of 1891-92, which the four Rotterdam brokers estimate to be 11,343,000 bags, while Schiffer & Co. are of the opinion that during this period only 10,800,000 bags are at hand to be exported, and that the excess must be taken from the visible and invisible supply.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The *Thames* from Southampton and the *Martina* from New York are expected to arrive to-day.

—The site of the former garbage deposit in the Largo D. Pedro II is now occupied by a deposit of rubbish from the ruins in Rua do Carmo.

—The steamer *Phidias* from Santos arrived at New York on April 10th and reported having lost seven of her crew on the voyage from yellow fever.

—It is whispered behind the curtain in São Paulo that Senator Campos Salles has the presidential bee in his bonnet. It will be a cold day for Brazil if he ever succeeds.

—By order of the municipal council, a survey was held on the 17th on buildings Nos. 334, 334, 35 and 37, Rua do Rosário. They were numbered, insured, and the tenants were required to remove.

—When are those wonderful municipal statistics to be published? Eighteen months ought to be quite enough for the computations, unless the commission intends to make a life job of it for the sake of the salaries.

—The receipts of the plantation of Santa Cruz, belonging to the government, amounted last year to 66,295\$563 against 60,000\$ in 1890, and the expenses to 26,588\$605 in 1891 against 62,000\$ in the preceding year.

—The chief of police of this city, Dr. Agostinho Vidu, tendered his resignation on the 17th inst. His object in resigning is to take his seat in the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro, to which he has been elected.

—Cordessa de Leopoldina has addressed a petition to Congress protesting that her husband is innocent of the charges brought against him and asking that he may be brought to trial in order to prove his innocence.

—We are glad to note that when the stench from the garbage deposited in the Dom Pedro II square became strong enough to inconvenience the gentlemen who occupy the department of agriculture building, a quantity of chloride of lime was at once thrown upon it.

—The *Alliança* cotton factory wishes to import 600 operatives from Leixões in Portugal, and asks the government to pay their passage. The government, however, informs the company that it can obtain the operatives here among the immigrants brought by contractors.

—According to the report of the minister of interior, there were 3,044 cases of yellow fever received at the Jurujuba hospital between the date of its reopening, April 13th, 1891, and March 31st last, of which 1,185 died. Of those dying 314 were moribund when received.

—Drs. Antonio Ferreira Vianna and Aníbal Falch have been appointed arbitrators in the question between the government and the "Société Franco Brésilienne des Travaux Publics" as to payments in gold; the first represents the company and the latter the government.

—The manager of the Western and Brazilian cable office in this city advises us that the cable steamer *Voramen* which was successively towed into Montevideo by the *Scoba* and will in a short time be docked and repaired. Nothing could be done at first because of the rough weather.

—There were 23,849 deaths in this city during the past year, according to the minister of interior's report, which includes 1,073 still-births. Excluding the still-births and allowing a population of 550,000, which we consider an over-estimate, this shows an average of over 41 per thousand per annum.

—A malicious colleague says: "Dr. Francisco Rangel Pestana has been recognized as a senator from S. Paulo, for the vacancy caused by his own resignation." In any other country Dr. F. R. Pestana would have been taken at his word, and permitted to retire to the quiet life he probably prizes for.

—Antonio de Almeida Paschoal, a merchant, whose place of business is at No. 147 Rua dos Corvies, was arrested on the 19th inst. on the charge of stealing shot from the shot tower at No. 191 Rua do Riachuelo. The thefts were committed at night with the assistance of one of the employees of the shot tower. The quantity of shot stolen is stated to be 187 cases, each containing 4 bags weighing 54 kilos apiece.

—We hear it said that the Banco Riodela is suffering heavily just now because of the necessary absence of its president. An inspector of the New York Life is now in town. As soon as he goes away we may expect to see that cascade of English, German and French gold start playing at the municipal hall—that is, providing we care to stand in the mud and garbage to see how good and beautiful it is to be a municipal father.

—The minister of the navy has ordered that on board of war vessels undergoing repairs there shall be kept a book in which shall be daily described the work done on that day. These entries are to be signed by the first officer of the vessel, who is required to superintend the work. Every fortnight the book will be sent to the navy department. What is to be done during the next fortnight, which the department employees will require for examining the book, does not appear.

—A gigantic work, and almost equal to the labor imposed upon Hercules, is foreseen under the *Império da Comercio* of the city. It is nothing less than the construction of a sea-wall that will prevent all the beaches of the Rio harbor from being exposed, however low the tide may be, to the sun! A competent authority suggests that a commencement of the work be made by "dumping" the Corcovado, the Santa Theresa hill, etc., into the bay, and, as these are not likely to prove sufficient, the Organ mountains can be called upon to contribute to the filling up of Rio harbor. What in the world has come over the people here? The harbor is all right if common decency be forced upon the inhabitants of the city, and to talk about a sea-wall that will prevent the beaches being uncovered by low tides shows that some gigantic job is on foot that sensible people should commence to fiscalize.



96	Brazil	.....	322	120	Commercial	....	260
100	do	.....	169	130	Finance Brazil	..	34
100	Pau de Rio	....	75	700	Republica	.....	98
50	do	.....	77	840	do	.....	98
1200	do	.....	78	750	do	.....	99

*Relatorio apresentado ao Vice-Presidente* by the Minister of Interior, April, 1892. This is one of the most interesting of the department reports and deals with all such questions as municipal government, sanitation and public health, civil registry, etc.



May 20th, 1892.

## BANKS

Present amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
214,065,000	Jan.-July	5	Apolices.....	5005-1,0005	1,005-2000	1,005-2000-.....
197,350,000	Quarterly	4	do gold.....	1000-2000	1,142-2000	1,135-2000-1,145-2000
119,500,000	Apr.-Oct.	6	do gold.....	1,0005	1,142-2000	1,142-2000-.....
18,047,000	Apr.-Oct.	4	Gold Loan 1868.....	1,000	1,145-2000	1,140-2000-.....
31,613,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do 1879.....	1,000	1,355-2000	1,355-2000-.....
106,654,000	Jan.-July	5	do 1880.....	5005-1,000	2,100-2000	2,100-2000-.....
8,000,000	Jan.-July	6	State of Rio de Janeiro.....	5005-2000	100-2000	100-2000-.....

## DEBENTURES.

Percent Amount	Interest Payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS.						
1,300,000	May-Nov.	7	Magalhães .....	300\$	196\$	—
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Campos and Carangola .....	300	195	—
	do	6 1/2	Gen do Brazil .....	£11 1/2	500	—
£1,300,000	Jan—July	6 1/2	Pin. de Fora and Piaui .....	£20	4500	4\$000—3\$000
1,133,800	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Leopoldina .....	300	192	—
£5,049,000	do	6 1/2	do gold .....	£50	105	109 000—....
	Jan—July	5	do .....	£13 5 1/2	18	17 000—20 000
200,000	Mar—Sept.	7	Mafici .....	100	86 1/2	—
5,000,000	Jan—Sept.	7	Deute de Minas .....	300	192	—
£11,155,000	Jan—July	5	Sapucaia .....	£20	100	—
1,600,000	Feb—Aug.	7	S. Isabel do Rio Preto .....	300	192	—
£175,000	Jan—July	6 1/2	do gold .....	£50	110	—
£699,800	Mar—Sept.	6	Somebaun .....	100	80	73 1/2—80 1/2
£173,150	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	do gold .....	£50	70	—
585,000	Jan—July	7	União Valentiniana .....	£20	115	—
VIAS WAYS.						
£67,800	Jan—July	5	Cam. e Viagem Fluviante .....	300	400	—
448,533	do	7	Curia Unilmas .....	100	107 1/2	—
283,150	do	7	do .....	200	—	—
240,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pernambuco .....	200	—	—
234,400	Jan—July	6 1/2	Villa Isabel .....	300	198	—
MINING.						
1,337,300	May—Nov.	8	Ferry .....	300	100 1/2	—
10,000,000	Jan—Dec.	7	Hydro Barreiro .....	300	198	—
CEMENT FACTORIES.						
784,000	Apr.—Oct.	8 1/2	Pineira .....	200	198	—
1,500,000	Jan—July	6	Quissand .....	300	195	—
200,000	Mar—Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Branco .....	300	150	—
MILLS.						
1,950,000	Feb—Aug.	7	Alfange .....	200	200	—
400,000	May—Nov.	7	Bom Fraz .....	200	207	—
1,138,600	Apr.—Oct.	7	Brazil Industrial .....	200	324	—
1,000,000	May—Nov.	7	Coritiba .....	200	202	—
564,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Confiança Industrial .....	200	190	—
600,000	do	7	Industrial Mineira .....	200	192	—
£450,000	Jan—July	6	Petropolis .....	£20	—	—
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pão Grande .....	200	190	—
3,000,000	do	7	Prod. Industrial do Brazil .....	200	200	—
308,000	Jan—July	7	Kink .....	200	195	—
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	S. Christoval .....	200	—	—
330,000	May—Nov.	7	S. Lazaro .....	200	198	—
226,000	Mar—Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcantara .....	£12 10 1/2	198	—
£675,000	Jan—July	7	União Industrial S. Sebastião .....	100	95	—
MINES.						
197,000	Jan—July	7	S. Jeannino (coal) .....	100	95	—
SUGAR LANCES.						
£337,500	Jan—July	6	Agulha do Ribeira Preto .....	£20	200	—
200,000	Mar—Sept.	8	Archirechiro .....	100	80	—
26,671,400	Jan—July	7	Banco de Viçosa do Brazil .....	100	40	—
1,000,000	Apr.—Oct.	7 1/2	Banco do Brasil .....	100	33	3\$500—3\$400
£800,000	May—Nov.	7 1/2	Craxi Aguelha .....	200	195	—
150,000	Feb—Aug.	7	Contraste e Espagos, gold .....	£10	—	—
£66,000	Jan—July	5	Construtora .....	£20	120	—
£1,125,000	do	6	Empresa de Obras Publicas .....	£5	48	—
8,000,000	do	6	do .....	200	190	—
428,800	do	6	Doce D. Pedro II .....	200	—	—
£1,500,000	Mar—Sept.	6 1/2	Ind. Lav. e Col. Macacé .....	200	—	—
£150,000	May—Nov.	7	Lavoura, Ind. e Col. .....	£40	—	—
600,000	Jan—July	6	Melleraentes U. de Nicli .....	200	150	—
90,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	Nacional de Oleos .....	100	150	150 500
£150,000	Jan—July	6 1/2	Nova Inducria .....	100	140	—
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Refinamento do Rio .....	200	200	—
			Servos Maritimos .....	200	200	—

## SHIPPING.

Capitals	Capitals paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Normal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
1,200,000\$	950,000\$	—	Cartica .....	—	300\$	210\$000	—
20,000,000	30,000,000	—	Lloyl Brazilian, de Segur. ....	12 <sup>o</sup> de Jan. 03	200	260	—
.....	.....	.....	de Segur. ....	12 <sup>o</sup> de Jan. 03	200	180	—
10,000,000	9,500,000	—	Brazilian e Estradas de ferro ..	12 <sup>o</sup> de Jan. 03	200	48	000
5,000,000	4,700,000	—	Nac. Navegação Costeira .....	—	160	—	—
6,000,000	1,200,000	—	Noute e Sul .....	12 <sup>o</sup> de Jan. 03	40	55	000

## INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Normal rate	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000	200,000	20,441 5/8	Alliarte	28000 — July 91	70 5/8	235 000	—
3,000,000	721,000	249,714	Aguas Fluminenses	25 000 — Jan. 92	250	395 000	—
3,000,000	—	42,574	Arslan	— — — —	—	—	—
2,000,000	100,000	10,000	Barragán	1 000 — Jan. 89	20	10 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	192,781	Confiança	2 500 — July 91	90	11 000	—
4,000,000	500,000	330,000	Fidelidade	15 000 — July 91	125	475 000	—
2,500,000	550,000	98,000	Genetrix	— — — —	—	12 000	—
2,500,000	250,000	150,000	Genetrix	4 000 — July 92	40	47 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	19,868	Industriadora	1 500 — July 91	20	18 000	—
8,000,000	—	360,000	Integrado	8 000 — Jan. 92	80	180 000	— 115 000
2,000,000	47,750	—	Indústria	— — — —	—	—	—
1,000,000	750,000	120,561	Presidente	3 000 — Jan. 92	30	30 000	—
1,000,000	200,000	34,265	Prospérité	2 000 — July 90	20	15 500	—
1,000,000	150,000	26,272	União Com. dos Vanguis	2 000 — July 91	20	47 000	—
1,000,000	—	14,475	Vigilância	750 — July 91	10	5 000	38000 — 5 500

## RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Conveyances	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
5,000,000	1,000,000	—	Alagoas.....	—	40¢	25 000	—
1,500,000	300,000	—	Callio Frio.....	—	45	000	—
500,000	—	—	Catagariens.....	—	20	—	—
500,000	12,000,000	—	Est. e S. Fruct. to Chapin.	—	40	6 000	55000
200,000,000	60,000,000	—	Genl. do Brazil.....	—	75	—	—
—	—	—	do.....	—	100	2 000	—
60,000,000	—	—	Goyaz to Mato Grosso.....	—	—	—	—
250,000	250,000	—	Maricá.....	—	—	—	—
5,000,000	45,572	—	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	—	25	15 000	4 000—12 000
3,000,000	900,000	—	Mazatlan.....	—	60	120 000	—
—	8,000,000	—	Nordeste do Brazil.....	—	40	60 000	—
2,400,000	—	—	Oeste de S. Paulo.....	—	40	9 000	—
500,000	6,750,000	300,468	Nate de Minas.....	—	200	200 000	—
—	2,750,000	—	do.....	—	50	25 000	—
—	11,073,750	—	do 3 series.....	—	50	45 000	—
8,000,000	1,500,000	—	Parapelet.....	—	40	51 000	—
10,000,000	—	—	Pedreira to Araripe.....	—	—	—	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Quilombo.....	1st—Jan. 91	210	86 000	—
5,000,000	1,200,000	—	Rio Doce.....	—	40	38 000	—
10,000,000	15,000,000	—	Sergipe.....	3 1/2—June 90	40	145 000	139 000—150 000
10,000,000	15,000,000	—	do prolongation.....	3 1/2—June 90	40	70 000	54 000—59 000
12,000,000	2,000,000	—	Therapopolis.....	—	40	6 000	—
3,000,000	900,000	—	Tijucas.....	—	40	7 000	—
1,600,000	1,800,173	34,332	União Valenciana.....	6 1/2—Feb. 84	300	—	—
3,000,000	500,000	—	Vascones e Pay do Sul.....	—	150	16 000	17 000—
100,000,000	—	—	Vieira Feres Sucupira.....	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	do.....	—	800	24 000	23 500—24 500
6,000,000	3,900,000	—	Visão Rio e S. Paulo.....	—	300	—	—
TRAMWAYS							
5,000,000	5,000,000	—	Caluoca.....	—	—	200000	—
1,000,000	—	—	Corcovilla (ind. belt).....	14 000—July 91	—	—	—
1,000,000	—	—	Jardim Botânico.....	3 000—Sept. 91	200	192 000	—
800,000	800,000	54,886	Pernambuco.....	6 000—July 91	—	135 000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	556 865	Petropolis.....	—	—	210 000	—
—	—	90 851	Villa Iguazu.....	8 000—July 91	200	—	235 000

[illegible]

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

PVIMET Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
15,847,000	Jan. - July	5	Centro Real do Brazil...	100\$	55%	51 50 - 55 50
	do	5	do gold...	100\$	100\$000	105\$000 - ...
7,939,300	Apr. - Oct.	5	Centro Real de S. Paulo...	100\$	84%	...
	do	5	do gold...	100	92%	92 50 - 95 00
7,720,800	May - Nov.	5	Rep. dos Estados Unidos...	100	80%	74 25 - 84 50
...	do	5	do gold...	100	...	...
...	May - Nov.	5	República Internacional...	100	54%	60 00 - ...
...	Jan. - July	5	União Agrícola do Brazil...	100	8 75	81 1/2 " - ...
10,336,400	Jan. - July	5	União S. Paulo...	100	...	...

## MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Annual rate	Last year	Closing quotations
3,400,000\$	3,400,000\$	161,218\$	Alliance .....	12000—July 91	900\$	350000	—
400,000	400,000	—	Ban Fin .....	—	900	270 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	63,718	Ban Industrial .....	12 000—July 91	900	190 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	569	Brasil Fin .....	8 000—Aug. 07	900	900 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	149,013	Caixen .....	12 000—July 91	900	240 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	240,000	Confiança Industrial .....	15000—July 91	900	190 000	—
400,000	400,000	49,486	da 2 series .....	15000—July 91	900	120 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	—	Comercial .....	3 100—July 91	900	195 000	—
250,000	250,000	—	Envel .....	—	900	140 000	—
500,000	500,000	9,099	Industrial Mineira .....	—	900	210 000	—
200,000	200,000	10,833	Industrial de Ouro Preto .....	—	900	45 000	—
400,000	400,000	24,000	Ita Grande .....	12 000—July 91	900	140 000	—
200,000	200,000	135,460	Petroliandam .....	9 000—July 89	900	140 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	—	Pinguete Ind. do Brazil .....	7 000—July 91	900	800 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	277,341	S. Lazari .....	7 000—July 88	900	240 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	31,718	da 2 series .....	30000—Aug. 91	900	235 000	—
30,000,000	30,000,000	16,512	da 2 series .....	—	900	80 000	—
820,000	820,000	—	S. Paulo de Alcantara .....	—	900	150 000	—
—	—	—	Uniao Industrial, S. Sebastiao .....	3 400—July 91	900	150 000	—

## MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Contributions	Dividend paid	Non-dividend	Last year	Closing quantities
8,000,000\$	2,400,000\$	..	Agrícola de Paranaipanea.	18000 - July 91	60\$	601,000	
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agrícola do Rioheto Preto.	10 1/2 - Jan. 91	100	108,000	
400,000	..	..	Agr. Cultivos de Vassouras.	..	200	915,000	
70,000,000	7,000,000	..	Car. e Viçosa Fluminense.	4 000 - July 91	80	210,000	
768,400	768,400	20,000\$	Carregamento Fluminense.	10 000 - Jan. 91	80	..	
10,000,000	3,000,000	..	Ceres Brazilian.	10 000 - Jan. 91	80	59,000	
10,000,000	1,200	..	Commissões e Essas, de Café	10 000 - Jan. 91	80	33,000	.. 352,000
60,000,000	60,000,000	..	Empres. de Obras Publicas.	15 1/2 - Sept. 91	200	110,000	
20,000,000	4,000,000	..	Escolas Fluminense.	2 200 - July 91	40	100,000	
50,000,000	..	..	Est. e Colômbador do Brazil	..	200	..	
30,000,000	50,000,000	..	Melhoramentos do Rio de Janeiro.	4 1/2 - Jan. 91	200	55,000	60,000
10,000,000	10,000,000	..	da da Rio de Janeiro.	..	200	..	
30,000,000	10,000,000	..	de S. Paulo	..	200	60,000	
20,000,000	40,000,000	..	Metropolitana .....	..	40	30,000	
7,500,000	5,500,000	24,489	Nacional de Fajos e Fajas	..	100	30,000	
10,000,000	1,500,000	..	Nacional de Oleros.	5 000 - Jan. 91	50	33,000	
25,000,000	8,750,000	..	Nova Est. Rural.	3 300 - July 91	70	5,000	
50,000,000	10,000,000	..	Osas Hygienicas de Urus.	..	200	25,000	
10,000,000	9,000,000	21,805	Quintessencia do Rio.	12 1/2 - July 91	50	30,000	
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Servico Maritimo.	1 1/2 - Jan. 91	100	110,000	
10,000,000	2,000,000	34,917	Torres, Bracalim e	6 000 - July 91	80	50,000	.. 52,000
..	20,000,000	..	União Lin. dos Est. do Jmz.	4 000 - July 91	200	..	

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1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
May 22	Thames...	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
June 1	La Plata...	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

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G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent.

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